

EXCHANGE:  
Closing Quotations—  
T.T. London 24/1134d.  
On Demand 24/1134d.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.08.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 29, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 50 2 p.m. 62  
Humidity 75 37

January 29, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 58  
Humidity 66 65

7866 十月二十

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

二月廿九 九十月一英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

#### Further Demands by German Socialists.

London, January 29.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the debate in the Reichstag was continued on Saturday. The speakers, as on the previous day, were generally critical, even the Pan-Germans not venturing to air any violent annexation views.

The Socialist, Herr David, and the Progressive member, Herr Neumann, demanded a definite pronouncement on the subject of Belgium, the serious consideration of President Wilson's peace proposals, the repudiation of undisciplined advocates of conquest, like von Tirpitz and the Fatherlanders, and better guarantees regarding the right of self-determination of the border peoples.

Herr Kuehlmann, replying, promised to do his best to broaden the representative bodies in the occupied territories. He said that as a result of this debate he would resume the difficult negotiations at Brest-Litovsk with increased certainty they would result in an honourable peace.

#### German Press Furious with Austria.

London, January 28.  
A message from Amsterdam says that, according to the Cologne Gazette's correspondent at Vienna, Count Czernin told an Austrian Delegation that his Reichsrath speech was communicated to President Wilson before delivery. This announcement was received with cheers.

The Pan-German Press is furious at Count Czernin's attitude towards America, which is described as endangering Germany's interests.

The Morning Post correspondent at Washington says official circles know that Austria is anxious to conclude a separate peace with America, but is restrained by fear of Berlin. Austria knows that bankruptcy awaits her after the war and can hope for financial help from Wall Street only. Moreover, substantial sums sent home by Austrian emigrants are an asset she would like to preserve.

#### Trying to Hide the Truth.

London, January 28.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Norddeutsche Zeitung rebukes the German Press for lack of political prudence in critically contrasting Count Hertling's and Count Czernin's speeches. It endeavours to disprove the imputation that serious differences have been revealed between Berlin and Vienna.

## BRITISH RAID ON GERMANY.

### Effect of Recent Bombing of Mannheim.

London, January 28.  
A telegram from Geneva says that travellers from Mannheim state that the British air raid on January 24 caused tremendous panic. The people rushed through the streets half-dressed. An angry crowd, after the departure of the raiders, collected, shouting for peace.

## GERMAN SUBMARINISM.

### A Powerful Offensive Predicted.

London, January 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Mr. Baker, in his weekly war review, says:—"As the time approaches when the enemy will endeavour to strike a decisive blow in the West, it must be emphasised that he will not content himself with mere military operations on a large scale. During the past fortnight enemy submarines have been recalled to their home ports to be refitted, and the most powerful submarine offensive hitherto undertaken will be launched against the lines of communication with France, in order to interrupt the steady flow of men and munitions for our armies and food supplies for our Allies."

## ITALIAN PREMIER INTERVIEWED.

### A Tribute to the British Troops.

London, January 28.  
The Italian Premier, interviewed in London, said that as a result of his conference with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil, which were most satisfactory, they had agreed on all essential matters, both in principle and methods. Certain Italian newspapers had expressed their disappointment at Mr. Lloyd George's references to Austria, but there was not a shadow of misunderstanding between the Anglo-Italian Governments.

Signor Orlando, paying a tribute to the British troops in Italy, mentioned that the British ambulance saved his wounded son on the Piave. The presence of the Prince of Wales on the Italian Front had profoundly impressed the Italians. Signor Orlando confessed that he had misgivings after the disaster at Caporetto but the heroism of the Italian troops, with the co-operation of the Anglo-French, restored the equilibrium. Signor Orlando predicted that the next enemy offensive would again be on the Italian Front.

## THE WAR SITUATION.

### Important Developments in the West.

London, January 28.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the War Secretary's weekly review of the war speaks of renewed activity on the Western Front, including the region bordering on the North Sea, where there has been severe fighting. It says:—"Carefully co-ordinated British operations in concert with land batteries in the area to the north of Ypres have subjected the German defences at Ostend and the surrounding country to a severe bombardment. The British have not attempted infantry action." The War Secretary mentions that the attack upon the French at Nieuport, cabled on the 23rd instant, was more than a simple raid, being a sharp reaction to the aforementioned British attack.

Referring to Italy, Mr. Baker expresses the opinion that the enemy has temporarily abandoned the attempt to reach the Piave and thinks the Austrians are planning to attack further west. He concludes:—"The strike at Vienna and other upheavals in the Monarchy will inevitably react on the general situation."

## MORE NAVAL AIR RAIDS.

London, January 28.  
The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft bombed Aertryke aerodrome and Engel dump. Clouds rendered observation results difficult. All our machines returned.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### UNREST IN GERMANY.

#### Labour Troubles Reported from Berlin.

London, January 28.  
Apparently there is more or less serious labour trouble in Berlin, but only scraps of news are reaching neutral capitals. Reports have reached Amsterdam that the Independent Socialists have distributed pamphlets in the streets advising a general strike. Several distributors have been arrested. Newspapers, including Vorwarts, advise the workmen not to strike, and it is not clear whether an actual strike prevails.

### THE RUSSIAN TURMOIL.

#### A Split Among the Bolsheviks.

London, January 28.  
The Daily News correspondent at Petrograd says a split has occurred among the Bolsheviks. The minority consider that Russia's weakness and isolation compel her to conclude a separate peace. The majority, with the Left Social Revolutionaries, are prepared to take up Germany's challenge to enter into a period of revolutionary defence. The ultimate decision lies with M. Trotsky.

#### Heavy Fighting Reported.

London, January 28.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Vienna telegram says there has been heavy fighting for several days between the Ukrainian and Bolshevik troops at Luck, which the Ukrainians are endeavouring to capture. The Bolshevik Commander asked for the assistance of the Austro-German Commander of the district, who has refused.

#### Another "Holy War."

London, January 27.  
Dr. Harold Williams, the Daily News correspondent at Petrograd, says the Bolshevik newspapers admit that the Brest-Litovsk negotiations have exposed the German Government's intention to annex the western Provinces of Russia. They claim that knowledge of the fact is due to the Bolshevik efforts, and explain that it does not matter if General Hoffman carries out his threat to seize Riga, as this would merely expose to the German Army and people the annexationist aims of their Government and lead to the overthrow of the existing Berlin regime. Meanwhile the Bolsheviks are dallying, and have in hand a scheme for resisting the German advance by creating a highly-paid Volunteer Army to engage in a Holy War against all Imperialisms. They are also waiting to see the Red Flag raised in Austria and believe that Petrograd is destined to become the capital of a federation of Soviet Republics.

#### The Squabble with Ukraine.

London, January 28.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Government announces that it will not further negotiate with the Ukrainian Rada. The announcement says:—"This is the only possible course in the relentless struggle with the Rada until the Ukrainian Soviets are completely victorious." The newspapers state that the Ukrainians and Bolsheviks are both mobilising, and a general engagement is expected within the next few days near Kiev.

#### Complete Anarchy in Finland.

London, January 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that telegraphic communication with Petrograd has been interrupted since Sunday morning. It is reported that the Red Guards have cut the lines and that the whole of Finland is telegraphically isolated. Complete anarchy reigns in Finland.

## CUNARD LINER TORPEDOED.

### Hopes of Bringing Her to Port.

London, January 28.  
The Andania, of the Cunard Line, outward bound with forty passengers and two hundred crew, has been torpedoed off the Ulster coast. All took to the boats and were picked up after an hour. It is hoped to bring the liner into port.

Survivors who have been landed on the Antrim Coast by patrol ships state that the ship was torpedoed amidships, on the starboard side at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, at the moment when the boat drill was about to be held. The explosion killed four stokers. The vessel developed a bad list to the starboard, which made the launching of the boats difficult. The survivors include women and babies.

## RIOTS IN AUSTRIA.

### Looting by Hungry Crowds.

London, January 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that a message from Vienna says that three thousand demonstrators at Prague appealed against the reduction of the flour ration by one-half. They smashed the shop windows and looted goods. The police dispersed the rioters with difficulty. At all the restaurants there is a lack of potatoes, vegetables and flour.

## DISASTROUS FLOODS IN AUSTRALIA.

London, January 28.  
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that there are very heavy rains at Mackay in Queensland. It is reported that the town is completely submerged. Appalling mortality is feared.

Reuter's correspondent at Brisbane states that the rivers in North Queensland are swollen in torrents. Miles of country are flooded. All communication from Gladstone to Rockhampton and as far north as Cairns are practically upheld. The downpour still continues, making the outlook still graver.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 28.  
A French communique states:—"We carried out various successful raids on the enemy's lines in Champagne and north of St. Mihiel. We brought back some prisoners."

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—"The enemy raided an advanced post north-east of Langemarck. Three of our men are missing. We dispersed a strong hostile reconnoitring party south-east of Leveghier. Hostile artillery is active south-west of Cambrai and northward of Lens in the Pashendale sector."

## SPANISH INDIGNATION.

London, January 28.  
There is great indignation in Spain over the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer Giralda on the 26th instant, thirty miles to the west of Laguardia. The submarine robbed the crew, who were subsequently picked up and landed at Vigo.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### INCIDENTS IN THE RUSSIAN MUDDLE.

Petrograd, January 27.  
The fighting between the Red Guards and White Guards has become intensified at Viborg. The latter are drawn from the educated classes and the former from soldiers.

The sitting of the Finnish Senate which sent the ultimatum to Russia regarding the excesses of soldiers was broken up by Socialists, supported by the fleet.

A telegram from Odessa states that a Military Revolutionary Committee has been formed and announces its intention of confiscating the property of the rich, also the deposits at the Banks and in private safes, for the benefit of the unemployed.

An official telegram from Brest-Litovsk states that the representatives of the Ukrainian Soviets have been established at Kharkoff as a rival Ukrainian Rada to that established at Kiev. They have informed the Bolshevik representatives that the Rada does not represent the Ukrainian people, but only the Governments of Kiev, Tchernikoff and part of Kurak, whereas the Soviets control Kharkoff, Harkov, and the Kherson basin from Donets to the Black Sea, and it is impossible for the Rada to supply anyone with wheat, because the Soviets control the wheat-growing Governments and means of communication. Representatives of the Soviets will confer in the peace negotiations as part of the Russian delegation, and repudiated the treachery of the Rada in attempting to make separate peace with the Central Powers. The President of the Russian delegation replied agreeing to discuss a common peace with the Ukraine Soviets as part of the Russian delegation.

The Ukrainian Rada, by 308 votes to 4, has proclaimed the complete independence of the Ukrainian Republic. It declares that it wishes for friendship with Rumania, Turkey and other neighbouring Powers. It will support no war but desires the Ukrainian peoples' peace as soon as possible.

Serious fighting is reported from Brest-Litovsk between Russians and Rumanians on January 20 in the vicinity of Galatz. The Ninth and portion of the Tenth Siberian Divisions attempted to break through in order to regain Russian territory, whence they were cut off by the Rumanians. Heavy artillery, also monitors on the Danube, were engaged. The attempts so far have failed. The fighting continues.

Amsterdam, January 27.  
German papers announce that Count Czernin and Herr Kuehlmann return to Brest-Litovsk to-day.

## SOCIALIST'S WARNING TO GERMANY.

Amsterdam, January 27.  
In the debate in the Reichstag, following Count von Hertling's speech, Herr Scheidemann, the Socialist member, said that their boast in 1918 that the U. Boats would give victory in six months proved empty. The most visible effect of submergence had been the entry of America into the war. "Now marvellous stories are being circulated about the coming great offensive; but supposing Paris and Calais are taken we still have to fight America," General Hoffmann's speech at Brest-Litovsk kindled the strike movement in Austria. Not a single cry had been heard in Vienna against the Austrian Emperor, but the Kaiser was openly insulted there. These pan-Germans would make Germany lose her last friend.

Herr Scheidemann warned the Government that if it did not rid itself of such patriots and did not secure peace with Russia it would be hurled from power, so serious was the feeling of the people at the prospect of new bloodshed in the spring.

## FOOD ECONOMY IN AMERICA.

Washington, January 27.  
President Wilson, in a proclamation, exhorts the greatest food economy in order to increase shipments overseas to the Allies, whose subsistence is largely dependent on the United States. He appeals for a reduction of thirty per cent. in the consumption of wheat and wheat products. Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days, and one meal daily should be wheatless. Tuesdays should be a meatless day and one meal daily meatless. Saturdays should be porkless. Continued economy in the use of sugar is urged till later in the year.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 27.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports hostile artillery fire in the neighbourhood of Ribecourt and south-westward of Cambrai. We dispersed by fire an enemy party approaching our lines southward of Lens.

Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Haig says: Our anti-aircraft guns shot down one enemy machine. We bombed the railway station and communications at Treves at mid-day. All of our machines returned.

## NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET.

London, January 27.  
The new Hungarian Cabinet has been formed, with Herr Wekerle as Premier. A Budapest telegram states that the King has sanctioned the new Government programme, comprising the formation of a National Hungarian Army and the drawing up of a new Austro-Hungarian commercial treaty.

## BRITISH COMPENSATION TO HOLLAND.

London, January 27.  
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says it is announced that Great Britain has paid 92,976 guilders compensation for material damage caused in the bombing of Goertrich Zee on 29th April by British aeroplanes.

## THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, January 27.  
A Turkish communique reports: We rectified our lines in Palestine, advancing them two kilometres.

## ACTIVITY AT THE DARDANELLES.

London, January 27.  
A Turkish official message received by wireless states: There is lively aerial activity at the Dardanelles. Land fire compelled two enemy warships and a mine-sweeper to retreat. The last named was hit three times.

## GREGSON STREET AFFRAY.

Chinese Subscriptions Total over \$12,000.

The subscriptions collected by the Hon. Mr. Liu Chu-pai, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, and Mr. Chow Shan-sun in aid of the families of the five Police officers who lost their lives in connection with the Gregson Street affray are as follows:—

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Mr. Ho Kom Tung ... 1,000  
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak ... 500  
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Mr. Chin Yue Tin ... 500  
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Messrs. The Sun Co. ... 200  
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Mr. Kam Sing Lee ... 100  
Mr. Cheung Yee Sang ... 100  
Mr. Tim Wo Shing ... 100  
Mr. Yeung Sai Wong ... 100  
Mr. Soey Kai ... 100  
Mr. Ho Kwong ... 100  
Mr. Wong Kam Fok ... 100  
Mr. Mok non Sang ... 100  
Mr. Lo Cheung Shun ... 100  
Mr. Choa Po Sien ... 100  
Mr. King Wo Hong ... 100  
Mr. Chia Tachuen ... 100  
Mr. Ho Ngok-ia ... 100  
Mr. Fung Ping Shan ... 100  
Mr. Kwong Mei Shing ... 100  
Messrs. Po On Insurance Co. ... 100  
Mr. Po Hing Tai ... 100  
Mr. Wong Lan Sang ... 100  
Mr. H. Wing ... 100  
Mr. Wang Kee ... 100  
Mr. Tse Yam Chi ... 100  
Mr. Au Chak Man ... 100  
Mr. Li Yan Chuen ... 100  
Mr. Tang Chi Ngon ... 100  
Mr. Wa Yek Lung ... 100  
Mr. Cheong Shing ... 100  
Mr. Ip Sui Choe ... 100  
Mr. U King Shu ... 100  
Mr. Shau Shan Tong ... 100  
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pradore ... 100  
Mr. Chan Kang Yue ... 100  
Mr. Chau Tong Sang ... 100  
Mr. Chan Yee Ting ... 100  
Mr. Lo Shun Wun ... 100  
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Mr. Fu Yik Pang ... 50  
Mr. Leung Yee Shing ... 50  
Mr. Yuen Man Chuen ... 50  
Mr. Li Po Kwai ... 50  
Mr. Lok Fong Shan ... 50  
Mr. Tong Yat Chuen ... 50  
Mr. B. H. Kotewall ... 50  
Mr. Chan Kit Son ... 30  
Mr. Lo Tat ... 25  
Mr. Lai Ying Kee ... 25  
Mr. Choa Chook Hing ... 25  
Mr. Ho Ia ... 25  
Mr. Cheung Kapp ... 20

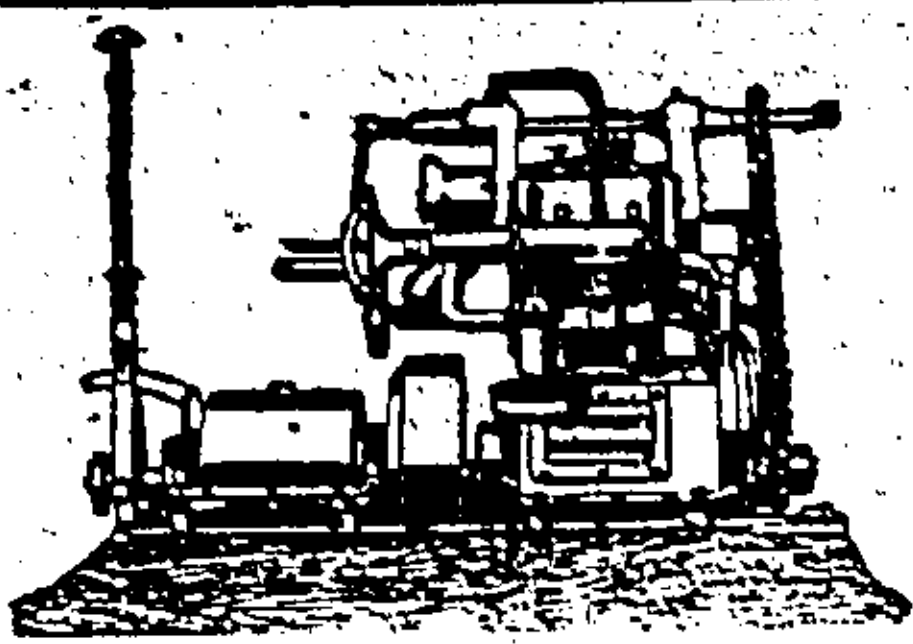
\$12,000

## DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.  
Horace Goldin at Victoria Theatre; 9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.  
Concert at Helens' May Institute; 9.15 p.m.  
TO-MORROW.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.



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ensure a good night's rest? This, the  
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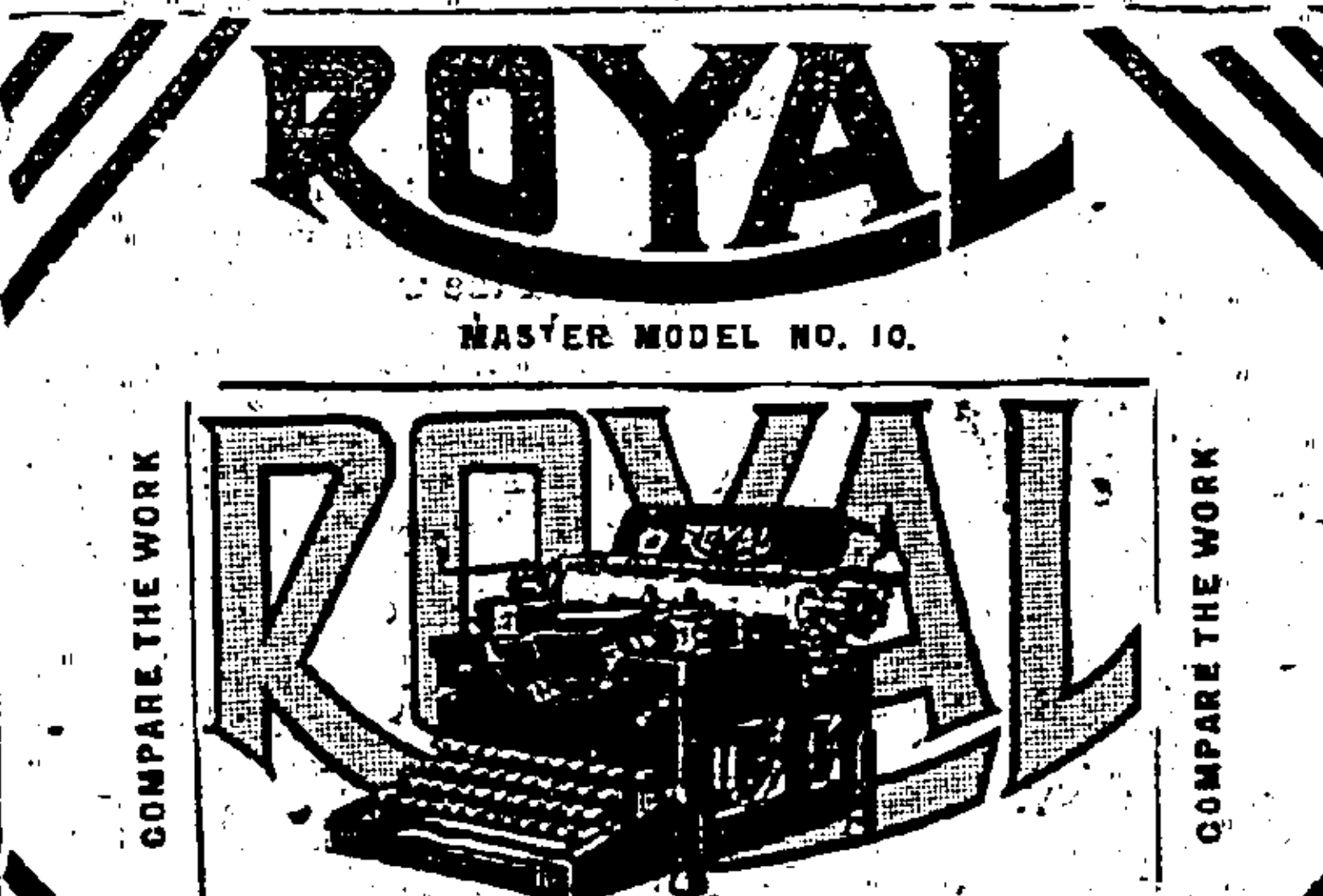
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"	10	.50
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GENERAL NEWS.

A Yokohama Divorce Action—  
Mrs. H. N. McDonald, of  
Yokohama, filed a petition in that  
city recently asking for a divorce  
from her husband, Mr. Charles  
McDonald. The couple were  
married in Chicago in 1913 and  
lived in Yokohama about a year.  
Mrs. McDonald alleges that her  
husband returned home three  
years ago and has sent her no  
money since.

Americans and Income Tax.  
The Hon. Thomas Sammons,  
American Consul-General at  
Shanghai, has received a telegram  
from the State Department to the  
effect that forms for American  
income-tax returns for 1917 will  
be forwarded from Washington as  
soon as issued. American resi-  
dents in China are asked to note  
that in order to avail themselves  
of the additional 30 days  
allowed by law they should  
request such extension by letter  
to the Collector of Internal Re-  
venue in their home district such  
letter to reach the Collector before  
March 1.

Warning to Horse Owners.  
The Controller of Horse Trans-  
port recently called attention to  
the number of carriage horses  
still seen in the streets of London  
and other places obviously being  
fed on grain in contravention of  
the Horse Rationing Order. The  
terms of the Order are specific,  
and definitely prohibit the feeding  
of oats and other grain to horses  
kept for purposes other than  
those of trade and business. The  
necessity for conserving the sup-  
plies of grain makes the enforce-  
ment of this Order imperative,  
and it is hoped that the publi-  
cation of this warning will render  
further prosecutions unnecessary.  
The Manchester Committee for  
Rationing Horses reported that,  
owing to the action of farmers,  
many stables are without hay and  
the horses are suffering. They  
resolved to ask the authorities to  
establish in large centres depots  
at which supplies can be obtain-  
ed.

Russian Officer's Adventures.  
Considering himself lucky to  
have escaped with his life from the  
Russian ship Moscow, Lieut.  
Ogneff, chief officer of the ship  
which is controlled by Bolshevik  
sailors, remained in hiding while  
sailor committees scoured Yoko-  
hama with a view to taking him  
back to the boat before it left for  
Vladivostok. The Japan Adver-  
tiser says:—Through American  
friends the Russian answered  
notes sent by the  
sailors in which apologies  
were made for the treatment ac-  
corded the officer a week ago when  
he escaped from the Moscow. But  
Lieut. Ogneff put little faith in  
the promises of the sailors who  
had been giving orders to the  
officers of the boat since her  
departure from Vladivostok with  
a cargo of Manchurian beans,  
consigned to the Mitsui Bussan  
Kaisha. He proposes to go to  
America. The commander of the  
boat, Captain Lemon, was on  
board when the ship left  
Yokohama.

Dr. Bell's Conviction Confirmed.  
At the London Sessions before  
Mr. Allan James Lawrie, Dr. John  
Henderson Bell, of Beaufort man-  
sions, Chelsea, appealed against  
his conviction and sentence. In  
July Dr. Bell was convicted at  
Marlborough-street Police Court  
under the Defence of the Realm  
Regulations of committing an act  
preparatory to producing a disease  
or infirmity in Sergeant-Major  
Howard Hawkins, of the Australi-  
an Imperial Force, and was  
sentenced to six months' imprison-  
ment with hard labour. It was  
alleged that Bell was about to  
make an injection into Hawkins  
to render him unfit for  
further service when he and a  
man named Markham were  
arrested by Detective-sergeant  
Brewer, who had been concealed  
in a cupboard. After hearing  
evidence, Mr. Lawrie said that in  
the view of the Court, the decision  
of the magistrate was right. The  
appeal was accordingly dismissed  
with costs and the conviction and  
sentence were confirmed. The  
sentence was varied, imprison-  
ment in the second division being  
substituted for imprisonment with  
hard labour. An appeal against a  
concurrent sentence of six months  
for attempting to produce synovitis  
in Sergeant Albert Cyril Orr,  
another Australian soldier, was  
withdrawn.



## GENERAL NEWS.

## Engineer's Death at Newchwang.

The death at Newchwang is reported of Mr. Hughes, an English engineer, who has been engaged upon the construction of a 1,500-barrel dredging the Eiso river, and the harbour works in Lien-shan Bay. The sad event occurred on the 12th instant, and the funeral took place on the following day.

## Crown Above The Law!

Stewart Michie, a private in the Army Service Corps, was summoned at the Guildhall for driving a motor lorry in a manner dangerous to the public. Mr. Vandenberg, barrister, took an objection to the proceedings, and contended that the court had no jurisdiction. The defendant he said, was on Crown service, and the Crown was not bound by any statute. It was decided to adjourn the summons in order that cases bearing on the point might be studied.

## German Gas Mask "1913."

"We had been watching a tremendous bombardment," said Dr. Fort Newton, describing, at the City Temple his visit to the front, "and on the way back one of our party picked up a German gas mask. He at once began to swear—and knew how to, having lived in Chicago. We asked why he swore. 'Look at that date,' he cried. On the mask were the words, 'Made in Germany—1913.' We said, 'Go on with your swearing—is that the best you can do?'"

## Wage Earners and Income Tax

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announces that in the case of income-tax assessed quarterly upon weekly wage earners employed by way of manual labour, the following estimates may be given for 1918-17: Gross assessments £202,000; 000, net produce £3,000,000. The number of weekly wage earners with incomes above the exemption limit was 1,500,000, and the number of weekly wage earners liable to pay tax after deducting the statutory abatements and allowances was 631,600.

## No Inherited Mutilation.

Medical men are noting the belief, which is spreading, that the future children of soldiers who have lost their limbs or been otherwise mutilated in the war will be born with similar mutilations. "The idea has absolutely no foundation in fact," said a doctor. "At a certain stage of pre-natal development the child might possibly be injured in this way through a violent mental shock to the mother—say the sudden, unexpected appearance of the father without one of his limbs—but such cases are very rare indeed."

## Avalanche Buried 173 Persons.

A detailed report has reached Peking from the Governor of Ningxia regarding the snow slide that took place at Minata-mura on the 9th. The report says that the area of snow that slid down was 240 by 600 yards. The ground below was covered with twenty feet of snow burying 173 persons and twenty-eight buildings, including a primary school, four warehouses, a hydro-electric plant, and police station. Up to the evening of the 11th, 102 persons had been dug out, but only twenty-four were alive and it is believed that the others who are still under the snow are all dead. At present, 1,800 men are employed digging out the buried houses.

## NOTICES.

## VICTOR RECORDS

THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.

## LARGE SUPPLEMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

GIVE US A CALL AND MAKE

YOUR SELECTION.

## MOUTRIE'S,

VICTOR AGENTS.



DON'T FIGHT AGAINST DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT.

## N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, Queen's Road Central.

## SNOBBERY.

Will it be Revived after the War?

Raymond Blathway writes in the *National News* as follows:—In common with the rest of my countrymen and countrywomen, I am a snob. The only difference between us, so far as I can see, is that I own up to it and they do not. At least, the majority of them do not. I have known thousands of them in my time, and I never knew one who in one shape or another was not a snob. And why not? I snobbish is a disgraceful word as it is invariably made out to be. To begin with, the word, as generally used, is too severe. It is frequently more unpleasant than the occasional calls for.

For, after all, to be snobbish is only to be human. In fact, an absolutely un-snobbish person, if such a person exists, is really un-human. At times snobbish is almost as necessary a failing as it is universal. I know one hero indeed who boldly asserts that every self-respecting person must, in the very nature of things, have a touch of the snob in his composition.

The universality of snobbishness, certainly here in England, the spiritual as well as the material

home of the snob, is evidenced by the fact that everyone in the community from the Duke to the dustman, from the duchess to the dairymaid, peer, prelate, peasant and pedagogue, is a snob in one degree or another. I was once writing out labels to tie on braces of partridges and pheasants in the gun-room at Haverholm Priory, and suddenly my host, the late Lord Winchester—I bet someone will call me a snob now!—said to me: "I hate ducks," and I said, "Why?" "Oh," he replied, "they are such snobs!"

And how indeed can English people, brought up as they are in all classes of the community and under present conditions and circumstances, help being snobs? They have practically no choice in the matter from the very day they are born. To begin with, I say it in all reverence, but with no fear of contradiction—the very Bible itself, that magnificent bulwark of our whole Constitution, the very Bible is a vast monument of snobbishness "in excelsis," when it is not absolutely snobbish and revolutionary; which is but to say that it is a supreme epitome of human nature.

Every rightly constituted person is a snob at one moment and a violent Socialist the next. And after all, what is Socialism itself, founded on, and out of what does it spring if not snobbishness? The Socialist will tell you that his

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate. Apply H. E. Goldsmith, P. W. D.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.

## LOST.

LOST.—Will the Lady who took the long GREY SQUIRREL FUR in mistake from the Lady's Clock Room of the R.E. Theatre on Friday last, kindly return same to the Hon. Secretary, R.E. Entertainment Club, Wellington Barracks.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—A POSITION by an ENGLISH BOY, who has just left school, in a Commercial House. Apply to "K" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—COMPETENT BRITISH BOOKKEEPER. Apply, stating experience and giving copies of Testimonials. Good salary to capable man. Box No. 1357 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM. Barker Road, 155 Peak. Apply Duncan Clark, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

## NOTICES.

## MOTOR SCARVES

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WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF THESE SCARVES IN

WHITE KNITTED, WOOL \$2.00 TO \$3.50 Each  
WHITE & COLOURED, MERCERED \$2.00 TO \$6.00 Each  
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A CHOICE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM. CUT FULL EVERYWHERE, THUS ENSURING EVERY COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

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TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

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## NOTICES.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1918.

## NOTICES.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1918.

## SINGAPORE DOLLAR DIRECTORY IS BOOMING!

Send in Name and Address NOW  
For the 1918 issue of the HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY  
Dollar Directory Company  
P. O. Box 431, Hongkong.

## CAST-IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.  
6, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
TEL. 2050. HONGKONG.

## BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

Held under the Auspices of the V.R.O.  
Preliminary games 250 up.  
Semi-Finals 500 up.  
Final 1,000 up.  
Winner of the Competition to meet Sir W. Pitt, holder of the title, in a game of 1,000 up.  
All games to be played at the V.R.O.  
Entrance Fee \$1.00.  
Three Prizes for the Winner of Competition, the Runner Up and the Highest Break.  
Entries close 31st Jan., 1918.  
R. C. WITCHELL,  
Hon. Sec. V.R.O.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

## NOTICES.

## Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scabies, Red Leg, Itch, Ringworm, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless ointments and powders which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have, is a permanent cure—a medicine that will thoroughly live the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. All chemists and stores.





## We have just received new stocks of DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE  
AND  
EXTRA SPECIAL.

SOLE AGENTS:

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

BIRTH.

SORBY.—On January 29, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Sorby, a son.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

### A GERMAN-AMERICAN ON GERMANY.

The Allied cause has made few more notable converts than Mr. Otto Kahn of New York. Not merely because he was born at Mannheim, educated at a German University and trained in the German Army; not merely because he is one of the greatest financial magnates of the world and a man of catholic knowledge of European countries and politics; not merely because he is a man of vision and culture, but because he has been with us from the beginning through good and evil days. He is not one of those who adopted the perfectly logical and patriotic point of view that once the United States had declared war it was his duty to support her even against his private sympathies, but from August, 1914, Mr. Kahn has never ceased upholding, working and subscribing for the Allied cause. The amount of hostility, recrimination and even personal danger he must have faced during the last three years can only be realised by those who know what lengths a Bernstein or a Dumba will go to crush a dangerous enemy. But he has never equivocated, never swerved from the exposition of what he believed to be the truth, and now he has his reward.

Mr. Kahn's thesis is that the old Germany which he loved is under a spell, that while under the influence of that spell she has fabricated a philosophy so vile, deadly and abominable, that either she or the rest of the world must perish; that she deliberately planned and brought on the war, and that she did so absolutely against her spiritual and even material welfare. "That accursed thing is not a nation, but an evil spirit, a spirit which has made the Government possessed by it and executing its abhorrent and bloody bidding an abomination in the sight of God." He is no renegade. He is proud of the race from which he springs, but he utterly despises, loathes and abominates the modern manifestations of the German spirit. "It has proclaimed with faustical arrogance the doctrine that the German nation, being the chosen people, superior to all others, is not only permitted, but, indeed, called upon to impose its civilisation and Kultur upon other countries, by force if necessary, and to help itself to such of their possessions as is deemed necessary for the fulfilment of its destiny." He never under-rates or disparages the strength and self-sacrifice displayed by the German people. "The spirit which animates Germany is indeed a mighty one, it is a spirit of unity and sacrifice." He shows that this spirit might have made Germany the greatest nation in the world had it not, either through some subtle but all-pervasive obliquity of vision, or through some wild and temporary madness, harnessed itself to a philosophy at once futile and brutal, expounded by a ruling class callous and criminal and "generally intolerable to the rest of the world." This philosophy has found its most concrete expression in one word, "Kriegsgeliebtheit." That means the deliberate and conscious over-awing of other nations by scientific brutality, by setting the standard of human cruelty too high for more sensitive nations to tolerate. The Germans expected this policy would demoralise their enemies. Instead, it forced the nations submitted to this ordeal to unite with a vigour, a self-annihilation endurance and an overwhelming and passionate determination to be triumphant over and revenged upon this brutal thing unparalleled in the history of the world.

Mr. Kahn has a purpose in his eloquence. It is not in the least to justify himself; he is calmly conscious that he is right, but he wishes to give a lead to the German population of the United States, torn, in a sense, between twin allegiances, with many sentimental leanings towards the country of their origin. Mr. Kahn will have no such halting between two opinions. The greatest service, he says, which men of German birth or antecedents can render to the country of their origin is to proclaim and to "stand up for those great and fine ideals, national qualities and traditions which they inherited from their ancestors, and to set their faces like flint against the monstrous doctrine and acts of a rulership which have robbed them of the Germany which they loved and in which they took just pride, the Germany which won the goodwill, respect and admiration of the whole world." Considerations of space preclude the possibility of doing full justice to Mr. Kahn's exposition of the righteousness of our cause. But an attempt has been made to show how he contemplates the struggle between Prussianism and civilisation from the loftiest and most general point of view. But his analysis of the origins of the war, of the part played by the country of his adoption, and the like, are all well worthy of the fullest publicity and study.

### Englishmen to the Fore.

Judging by last night's meeting of members of the St. George's Society, Englishmen in Hongkong are determined to see to it that in the future they will not be so modest and self-effacing as in the past. Our Scottish friends throughout a long period of the Colony's history have been banded together through the medium of St. Andrew's Society and have thereby been able to do splendid work not only on behalf of their fellow-countrymen in need but also in aid of war charities. The English element in Hongkong, however, is really extremely strong—a fact that was amply illustrated at last night's meeting by the large gathering, which included a very liberal sprinkling of the most prominent residents and business men of the Colony. It has taken a great upheaval like the present war to point to the desirability of reviving the St. George's Society, and those who attended last night's meeting and witnessed the enthusiasm manifested must have wondered why the old Society should ever have been allowed to lapse.

### War Bonds Drawing.

It is apparent from the general outline of the provisional programme given by Mr. Justice Gompertz that the coming St. George's Day is to be celebrated in a most thorough-going manner, with results that are certain greatly to assist war charities. Perhaps the most interesting announcement made at the meeting was that there will in all likelihood be another drawing of War Bonds, for which His Excellency has given his permission and has wished the scheme every success. The applause with which the announcement was received was sufficient to indicate the popularity of the proposal, and we imagine that there will be very few people who will raise any objection to the project. Indeed, we shall not be surprised if the drawing is even more liberally patronised on this occasion than it was in October last, and, as all the money will go to war purposes in one form or another, we cannot see the least ground for objection to the idea.

### A Momentous Question.

At present the most significant feature in the war is undoubtedly Austria's attitude. There is ample evidence that for one reason or another—some of the reasons are stated explicitly—she wishes to make a separate peace with the United States. This of course would weaken the Central Powers, and, in consequence, the Pan-Germans are "furious." Such a move to be of real value to the United States, must mean that Austria-Hungary must stop fighting altogether. Therefore the most important question of all is: Will she do so? Everything in regard to this depends on whether the link existing between Austria-Hungary and Germany is of such a nature that not even the advantages which the Dual Monarchy hopes to receive by a peace with the United States will compensate for what her severance from Germany might lead to. Left to themselves, the Austrians and the Hungarians, we believe, would long ago have given up the struggle. To-day the one great barrier against them so cunningly seems to have lost its power. Will Austria-Hungary have the strength to act according to their inclination? The latest news seems to indicate that the Dual Monarchy will have the strength to do so, as it is of the utmost significance that Count Czernin openly states that his Reichsrath speech was "first communicated to President Wilson." If therefore such a peace materialises and Austria-Hungary really renounces all connection with Pan-Germanism, it should not then be a difficult matter to overwhelm Germany and her remaining allies.

### Nineteen Hours in Riggling.

The Cromer lifeboat, after 16 hours' service, recently landed six men saved from the Norwegian steamer Kron Princess Victoria which was wrecked in a gale on Harbourside Sands. The men had been 19 hours in the rigging, and the other five hands on board, including the captain, were drowned.

### DAY BY DAY.

FOR FORM OF GOVERNMENT LET PEOPLE CHOOSE.  
WHAT EVER IS BEST ADMINISTERED IS BEST.—Rosa.

### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the sixth anniversary of the death of Florence St. John, the actress and vocalist.

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

### To-morrow's Concert.

A most admirable programme has been arranged for the concert at the Helena May Institute to-morrow night. The contributors include Miss Lillie, Mrs. Roland Braddell, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Mr. Denman Feller, Mr. Lay, Mr. Sayer and Mr. W. A. Hannibal.

### Football Match.

In the Hongkong League, the Royal Engineers meet the R.G.A. on Wednesday on the Club Ground, Happy Valley, Kick-off 4 p.m. The Royal Engineers will be represented by: Clarke; Blumfield, and Lucas; Charters; Smith (Capt.) and White; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Horrobin, and Pascoe. Reserve: Ockow.

### Ship Theft.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a marine hawk was charged with stealing a quantity of brass and copper nails, lead etc., from a ship in Taihook Dockyard. A lokoong said he found defendant carrying a basket and when asked what was in it he replied "nothing." Defendant told his Worship that he had bought the nails. The chief officer of the vessel said there had been several thefts of lat on the ship. A fine of \$50 was imposed.

### War Charities.

A cheque for \$200.25 has been received from "Jerry Bay Children," through Mrs. Mitchell, for the credit for the British Red Cross Fund. The money represents part of the proceeds of a children's play entitled "Glasie in Toyland" given on Christmas Eve, 1917, and January 12, 1918. Mr. Edgar Warwick has forwarded a sum of \$83.15 to the War Charities for the Red Cross Fund, a percentage of the gross receipts for the "Court Cards" during their short season in the Colony just completed.

### "A Bad Lot."

"I had no money with which to buy food," said a Chinese charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of clothing. It was stated that defendant visited the house of two friends about midnight and finding them asleep he ransacked the house. He afterwards pawned the goods. Sergeant Blackman said defendant was "a bad lot." When he was arrested his pockets were found to be full of pawn tickets for various articles. His Worship sent him to prison for three months.

### A Gold Watch.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese man and woman were charged, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with the unlawful possession of a gold wristlet watch valued at \$40. The woman was represented by Mr. Leo D'Almada. Sergeant Murphy said that while a detective was in a pawnshop the man came in with the watch, which he wished to pawn. He was questioned by the detective and he replied it had been given to him by the woman. Later, when seen, the woman admitted she had given it to him. Mr. D'Almada said the woman picked it up opposite the Central Market. The case was remanded.

### Careless Blasting.

Mr. J. H. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, smartly fined a Chinese who was charged with carrying out blasting operations in a quarry at Yau-mai without taking the necessary precautions to safeguard lives. Inspector Gerrard said that on the 23rd inst., while in the garden of Yau-mai Police Station, he heard an explosion of dynamite. Suddenly a large piece of granite came hurtling through the air and flew over the Yau-mai School. He might mention that several small pieces fell into the playground where the boys were playing. There was no covering of any kind and no warning. A fine of \$100 was inflicted.

### ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

#### LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

#### Another Drawing for War Bonds Suggested.

The board room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., was packed last evening, when the annual meeting of the Hongkong St. George's Society, took place. The President of the Society, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, presided and accompanying him were: The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (Vice-President), Mr. N. J. Stubb (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. John Bentley (Hon. Secretary), the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Messrs. G. S. Archbutt, O. Beswick, W. H. Bird, W. A. Dowley, H. W. Looker, and Mr. S. Northcote (Committee).

In opening the meeting, the President pointed out that they started the new year with 199 old members. Mr. Bentley told him that the names of forty-two new members had since been received. (Applause.) He had discovered two men, who had not previously joined and he hoped that every member would help to swell the list. Only one case for relief came before the Society during the year, and that was a typical case like many they would get later on. The person assisted was a soldier on the Reserve list. When war was declared he was called up and had been through all the early battles with the Worcesters. He was very badly wounded and was invalided out of the Army. He had a brother in India, an old soldier, who wanted to join up and was allowed to go to India via Canada. Owing to his wounds the man had a break-down in Canada and had to spend weeks in hospital. That exhausted all his available money. When he was discharged from hospital he came on to Hongkong, and appealed to the Society for help. A hundred dollars was awarded him and he was given a passage to his destination. Continuing, the Chairman said the business of the meeting was to receive suggestions as to the celebration of St. George's Day. They had to elect a general committee and leave it to them to arrange what form the celebration should take. Last year they made about \$33,000, and were able to send a draft of \$6,000 to various war charities. Roughly, \$15,000 was obtained by the sale of badges; \$10,000 from the performances in the theatre and \$6,000 from the fair. It was a question for the committee to decide whether a fair should be held this year or not because \$6,000 was not a large proportion of the whole amount and April was not a favourable month for out of doors celebrations. They all knew that Kowloon had held a fair similar to that on "Our Day" and had realised \$12,000. Then the St. Andrew's Fair, which was run for two days and a night, made \$26,000. Whether or not a fair should be held was a matter for discussion, and the new Committee, which would be formed, would be guided by the result of the discussion. He had received a suggestion from their energetic Vice-President, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who said he saw no reason why there should not be a war bond drawing. A good deal of money could be made for the Straits had made a lot that way. There was plenty of time to boom the scheme. His Excellency, on being approached, kindly sanctioned the proposal and hoped that the scheme would meet with all possible success. Hear, hear, A small financial Sub-Committee had considered the question comprising the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. N. J. Stubb, Mr. Montague Ede, and Mr. L. N. Leefe. The winners of the prize would receive Hongkong War Loan bonds, and although the bonds were not in the open market the Bank had promised to let them have what they wanted. The Straits lottery and the lottery held here on "Our Day" gave 60 per cent. as prize. Their Committee, however, thought it would be better to offer 75 per cent. in prizes. It must be remembered that all the money given in prizes was loaned to

the Government for war purposes, and a war bond drawing which offered 75 per cent. of the proceeds in prizes would yield more than one offering only 60 per cent. because more people would be attracted to purchase tickets. The suggestion was to give 50 per cent. as a first prize; 15 per cent. as second, and the balance would make up a number of small prizes. The details, however, he thought, might best be left in the hands of the new Committee. There were two other questions which, strictly speaking, would not be dealt at that meeting, no notice having been given of them. The new Committee would consider them and no doubt they would be brought up at the proper time. The first one was the desirability of increasing the number of the present Committee. Seven members were hardly enough for a Society of their size in a place of the dimensions of Hongkong. They wanted a Committee as representative as possible. After the war they might have Societies in England sending them men who had served in the army, and asking the Society to procure jobs for them, etc. He thought the greater the number on the Committee the better they would be able to cope with the work. In his opinion it would be best to increase the number on the Committee to twelve. The Shanghai St. George's Society had eleven members on the Committee. The Hongkong St. George's Society, however, had probably more members. The other question to which he had referred was one which had been discussed last year. He thought that the Society should be affiliated to the Royal St. George's Society in England, which was the parent Society of the Empire. Mr. Bentley, on leaving Shanghai, ascertained that the Society there had been affiliated, the affiliation fee being a guinea, which included the subscription to a magazine, containing matters of interest pertaining to the Society. He thought that they should have no hesitation in leaving the matter in the hands of the new Committee.

The statement of accounts for the past year was, on the proposition of the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, seconded by Mr. G. S. Archbutt, then passed.

#### Election of Officers.

The outgoing President proposed that the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak should be elected President. In doing so he said that the idea of a St. George's Society in Hongkong had originated from Mr. Holyoak, who had worked hard on behalf of the Society and would work harder still in its interest.

Mr. O. Montague Ede seconded, and the proposal was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak proposed and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., seconded that Mr. N. J. Stubb should be elected Vice-President. This also was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. Gompertz, seconded by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. J. Bentley was unanimously re-elected Honorary Secretary, and, on the proposition of the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, seconded by Mr. Beswick, Mr. J. H. Ramsay was elected Honorary Treasurer.

It was stated that the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. O. Beswick did not wish to stand for re-election as members of the Committee, as they would be away for the greater part of the summer.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp expressed his regret that he would be unable to serve, as reasons of health compelled him to leave the Colony during the hot weather.

Names were then put forward for the committee, and belling took place. Colonel Chapman, the Rev. V. H. Covley Myle and the Hon. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe were appointed scrutineers.

The following seven were declared elected: Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Mr. O. Montague Ede, Mr. A. W. Bird, Mr. L. N. Leefe, Mr. H. B. Hancock, Mr. G. S. Archbutt and Mr. W. J. Eldridge. In addressing the meeting, the new President said he wished to thank them all for the high honour done him by electing him president of the St. George's Society, which had already shown itself a power in the Colony. He also wanted to explain to them an

idea arrived at regarding the best way of celebrating St. George's Day. Of course, it must be left to the Committee to deal with the matter, but that meeting was called to receive suggestions, so to have the day could be suitably and honourably celebrated. It was obvious that the celebrations must be continued on the same lines as last year and that funds must be raised for the various charities connected with the carrying on of the war. (Applause.) Their late President had already told them something of the plan for the drawing of war bonds. They would realise from the figures mentioned that it would be no light work, and they therefore required the united energy of every member of the Society to make it the triumphant success which he was perfectly certain it would ultimately be. The question of the Fair, or partial fair, must also be left to the Committee. One excellent suggestion had been received, that if a fair were held, something in the nature of a utility bazaar should be introduced such as had been carried out with great success in Canada. He was sure they must all have something in their possession which they could do without, some article of decoration, or some curio which they felt they could present to the Society for sale. All those articles could be offered at the bazaar, which could be situated near the fair ground; or in a makeshift put up for the purpose. The idea, if properly worked, would bring in a lot of money to the fair. Mr. Sinclair was endeavouring to organise another "thank you" performance in the evening, which it was hoped would be as successful as the one last year in raising funds for a laudable purpose. The idea, he wished to impress most forcibly upon them, however, was that if they wished to celebrate St. George's Day, and desired the celebration to be a success, they must use their united strength and concentrate their energy upon the work of organisation in the same way as their Scotch friends had done recently in connection with Heather Day. They proposed to divide the members into various Sub Committees, each of which would be given a particular form of work, and by their combined efforts they should make the celebration the success it should be. Their object was a laudable one and would appeal to the Colony. The people of Hongkong were ready to help and were generous in their giving. In conclusion, Mr. Holyoak thanked their retiring president, who had, he said, been very unselfish and very enthusiastic and very energetic in his work of last year. (Cheers.) He then asked for any suggestions which members might care to offer.

Mr. Hancock—Can we not send in suggestions afterwards? It is hard to make them on the spur of the moment. The members would like to go home and reflect.

The Chairman—The Committee will be very pleased to receive them.

It was suggested that ladies should be introduced on the Sub Committees, and the Chairman remarked that last year such a proposal was adopted.

The Chairman stated that the sub-committees would probably be finance, publicity, street collection, war bond, fair, and theatre.

The meeting was also asked to indicate whether it would agree to the Committee being enlarged to twelve, those present unanimously voting in favour of the increase.

Thanks were expressed to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. for use of their board-room and the meeting terminated.

The Late Inspector O'Sullivan. A Miss Deane (Septima) was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church at 8 o'clock this morning by the Rev. Father Augustine, for the repose of the soul of the late Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan, being abated by the male members of the choir. The whole Church was draped in black. There was a large congregation present, including Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D. S. P. (R.) and Mrs. Jenkins, Lieut. Wallace, R.N., and a large number of relatives and friends of the deceased officer. The service was most impressive.



## FROM THE PULPIT.

Serving by Life or by Death.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"None of us liveth unto himself, and none dieth unto himself. For whether we live we live unto the Lord, or whether we die we die unto the Lord; whether therefore we live or die we are the Lord's."—Rom. 14/7.

These inspiring sentences occur, in truly Apostolic style, in the course of an appeal for mutual consideration among Church members on such troublesome subjects as the keeping of days and eating of meats. The point of the whole argument turns upon the common responsibility to Christ, the "strong" being told to remember that the "weak" belong to Christ, while the "weak" is also to remember that the same is true of his brother. The way to live helpfully toward our fellows is to live sacrificially toward the Lord, "Who died and rose, and lived again, that He might be the Lord both of the dead and of the living."

"None of us liveth unto himself"—the statement by itself has almost become a proverb, and it receives extraordinary emphasis and extension from the condition of the modern world. The controlling fact of modern life is that the whole world has become inter-dependent amongst its constituent parts. That we are members one of another, as St. Paul says elsewhere, does not admit of doubt in the widest possible application. The course of the world war, drawing one nation after another into it and now profoundly affecting every nation under the sun, is a startling demonstration of the fact that what men are and do concerns not only themselves but their neighbours in an ever-widening circle. But the Apostle here is not just stating an abstract-invariable fact to be taken or left. He is setting out a Christian principle, which is that we freely and lovingly accept the necessary relation of inter-dependence, and in the light of it take mindful, kindly thought for one another. No man can live to himself, and no Christian would try to. Selfish, inconsiderate living and Christian living are simply incompatible. To the extent that the one is up, the other is down. The Christian who seeks to live to himself excommunicates himself, not it may be technically or ecclesiastically, but actually. Other circles may have their own way and standards, the Christian rule is the law of brotherhood, "In love serve one another."

Now the outstanding fact about the modern world is that it has become a neighbourhood. Goodwill plus proximity is the inner meaning of civilisation worth calling such. What we had been calling civilisation has been bitterly disappointing. We do not use the word in the tone current before 1914, we bate our breath and halt, because of the hideous doubt which the war has cast on the whole thing. It is perfectly clear that something will have to be added to any civilisation we have known if life for the future is to be made tolerable or indeed possible on this planet. Not till the rule of goodwill incumbent on Christians becomes the general rule of life will there be lasting peace in the world, and then civilisation will be something more than a veneer of wealth and culture over fundamentally unregenerate instincts. Large indeed, not to say laud, are the letters in which this epistle is being written before the eyes of men, "None of us liveth unto himself." Oh that the world may have eyes to see!

But, reverting to the sphere of individual life, let us look at the perspective, so to speak, in which the matter is put before us here. "None of us liveth unto himself," writes the Apostle, but he takes care to add something which makes all the difference—"For whether we live, we live unto the Lord, or whether we die, we die unto the Lord," and, completing the Divine logic, whether we live or die, "we are the Lord's." That gives the main fact about a Christian.

This is one of the great texts which call us out and bid us look at the stars, as God bade Abraham, for the true perspective of his destiny. Now that is the star measure of your destiny, that you are the Lord's for His use. It dwarfs every other, but you accept any smaller at your peril. And it gives the right perspective in which to view all these demands to think of others as well as self, which, truth to tell, grow a bit dull and tiresome through iteration from every quarter as we get them now too often on the line of mere humanism. For instance: "Ye are not your own," we are told elsewhere. "Ye are"—members of a community? units in the social organism? No: "Bought with a price." Or again: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so"—make life a little easier, brighter, less intolerable? No: "Fulfill the law of Christ." Or again: "We that are strong ought to bear the burdens of the weak, and not to please ourselves." Sound advice, familiar in the very nursery. But see what a point the Apostle puts on the arrow, sending it home infallingly: "For even Christ pleased not Himself." And that is your business, not just to be rather kindly and helpful, but to manifest Christ—always the star line, the infinite perspective, and without it the inspiration is apt toebb away from our altruism.

Let us follow the text in its second clause, "And none dieth unto himself." This, like the earlier, also states a fact more or less accepted in all organised society. Human law rightly demands an account of every death, as well as making claims on every life among us. Not a single life under civilised government is to be cast as rubbish to the void, nor is any individual permitted so to cast himself. Dying being one of the most important acts of life is a matter which is never allowed to be the concern of the individual alone in any advanced community. This matter also the Apostle sets here in the highest light. "Whether we die, we die unto the Lord." These references to dying do not come in quite obviously. Why, it is asked, should the writer introduce them at all in the course of his advice about some simple affairs of daily life? Possibly because the idea they express was to a large extent one of the gospel's new introductions to pagan thought. Early Christianity had to set its face against a great deal of contrary teaching and custom on this subject. There were good and wise men in those dark days who held the taking of one's life to be a legitimate means of escape from intolerable situations, and they are followed in the new paganism of to-day by many who are neither conspicuously good nor wise. Christian teaching, of course, endorses all that is to be said about the cowardliness and selfishness of that desperate method of throwing one's load upon other people's shoulders. But, more to the point, the gospel teaches that there are no intolerable situations. Christ is so much greater than circumstances that no possible distress or sorrow is beyond His retrieving and working into the training of immortal souls. Neither does the deeper's expedient end the situation, for Christ is Lord "both of the dead and the living," and accountability to Him outlasts mere mortality. This special application of the text is, however, incidental. The general bearing is that our dying equally with our living is not and cannot be to self alone. "Not one sparrow" falls to the ground without our Father, and He may be served and glorified by the end of a human life no less than by its course, not seldom indeed supremely. We do not learn to live until we reach the point at which we are willing either to go on living or to give life up for reasons which are far broader than our own personal wish for life or weariness of it. The world is learning something more of this godless lesson in a very costly way; which is also unspeakably impressive, through the self-forgetfulness so highly demanded and so freely forthcoming in the war. We mourn the thousands of lives "cut short," as we say, and may be half right in saying. But would human life be worth continuing if men were not ready to place it second to an

ideal far beyond self—home, country, justice, honour, the future? The man has at any rate learnt to live who has learnt not to count his life dear in comparison with such a call. And the man who has learnt to live is one to whom the end of life when it comes in the course of duty cannot be untimely. We modern the young and brave, yet we might rather envy them. They at least have lived,—the giving of their lives in the life-forgiving pool of it. They have given their lives to make the world what it was not and apparently never would have become without this rude awakening from the commonplace materialism which had enmeshed it. A man had better die in the struggle against wrong than go on living while acquiescing, or still worse, participating in it, and there seem to have been the alternatives which were facing us.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the ninth day of February, 1918, at noon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

- By the deletion of the word "twice" in the second line and the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 55.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first, seventh and last lines; the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the eighth line; and the insertion of the word "an" between the words "at" and "ordinary" in the seventh line of Article No. 61.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the third and fifth lines and the substitution of the word "an" for "the" in the third and fifth lines and the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the third and sixth lines of Article No. 62.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" and the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the first line of Article No. 90.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" wherever appearing in Article No. 93.
- That the following clause be inserted in Article 107 after Sub clause (p) thereof, namely, (p) a. —

(p) a. To employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company."

(g) By the deletion of the word "half" in the fourth line of Article No. 111.

(h) By the deletion of the word "half" in the first line of Article No. 126.

(i) By the substitution of the word "Once" for "twice" in the first line of Article No. 129.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be a limited reconfirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 28th day of January, 1918.

By Order of the Board,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Secretary.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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POSITION WANTED.—NURSE or CHAMBERMAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO ALL TO WHOM it may concern TAKE NOTICE that:—

I, NGAN CHIM SHI of No. 116 Canton Road, Kowloon in the Dependency and Colony of Hongkong the Administratrix of the estate of Ngan Wing Chi deceased did on the 10th day of December, 1917, revoke the Power of Attorney dated the 9th day of May, 1905, which had been given by me in favour of NGAN LUK of No. 114 Canton Road Kowloon aforesaid for the purpose of managing and carrying on the businesses of the Rick-sha shops known respectively as the Wing Hing Firm of No. 3 Ku Lun Lane and Wing Loong Firm of No. 112 Canton Road AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the said Ngan Luk has now no power or authority to manage and carry on the aforesaid Wing Hing Firm or the aforesaid Wing Loong Firm or the San Tek Loong colliery house of No. 110 Canton Road aforesaid or to do any acts deeds matters or things connected with the above.

Dated this 28th day of January 1918.

NGAN CHIM SHI  
The Administratrix of the estate of Ngan Wing Chi deceased.

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By Order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE CUNRY.

Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1918.

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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Syo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	WEDNES. 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Tango Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 13,500	FRIDAY, 15th Feb. at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI	Shuntien	2nd Feb. at 3 p.m.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong January 29, 1918.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected in or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tiemanok	Amoy	in port	31st Jan.	Java
Tjikini	Java	in port	2nd Feb.	Shanghai
Tjiwong	Java & M'sar	2nd Feb.	8th Feb.	Yama, Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 4 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haihong... J. W. Evans ... TUES. 23rd Jan., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Koonshing	Fri. 1st Feb. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri. 1st Feb. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 1st Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 8th Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.  
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.  
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. Full time is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.  
SOKO LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when indicated on offers.

SOKO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kendat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Davao.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

Sailors and German Boycott.

Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, president of the Sailors and Firemen's Union, speaking in Trafalgar-square, London, recently said Lord Lansdowne was evidently one of those who did not appreciate the attitude of the British seaman towards Germany, and their determination to endorse the boycott they had declared upon that country's ships, seamen, and trade. Not only had they the support of the dockers in this boycott but he had been positively assured by the miners of the kingdom that the sailors had their support and that as long as the boycott lasted they would never hew a pound of coal that was meant for Germany or a ship that carried a German. The Rev. R. J. Campbell said it was no use trying to get out of the war by crying "Peace peace" when there was no peace. Our enemies at the moment were flush with a new success, and were in anything but the mood to let us off on easy terms. "We were within sight of final victory when Russia collapsed. Let us see to it that nothing of the kind happens here. Let us continue to be of one mind, one heart and one soul."

Pay in the Merchant Services.

Masters and officers alike are becoming very restive over the inaction of the National Sea Wages Board, says the "Journal of Commerce." It was understood that this Board was to come to a decision within four weeks of the date of its appointment, but although a board of joint representatives has been formed and nominees put forward by the various nautical societies, yet up to date not one meeting has been called. The Mercantile Marine Service Association, always diligent in matters concerning the welfare of the classes they represent, have made an urgent request that a conference shall be arranged without delay, and Captain J. H. Goodwin, the representative of the M.M.S.A., is prepared to submit a voluminous mass of evidence to the Board (considerable concern is felt as to the position of the junior officers, and owners have been officially advised as to the rate of pay to be provisionally conceded, but it is quite apparent that these men will regard with disfavour any arrangement which does not give them an increase pro rata to that given to the rank and file. The secretary is constantly in receipt of representations with regard to the need for improved pay in certain services, and a member of the association, in the course of a recent letter, wrote: "I note with pleasure all you are doing for the cloth, and I thank you for same. I am glad you are trying to reduce railway fares and fix a standard wage for officers. This is greatly needed in this class of boat." At the present time the co-operation of the council has been enlisted on behalf of the officers and engineers employed on certain small fast troopships and hospital ships engaged in cross-Channel service, who are still being paid on a scale of wages of pre-war rates plus a small weekly bonus. In the course of their appeal these men say: "In view of the fact that many mates and engineers in this service are on duty about three times as many hours in the course of the year as they were on owner's service, we do not think the Board should make a decision on the basis of the former rates of individual owners." The secretary has replied to this letter, assuring the writers that he has already made representations in quarters where they may meet with a measure of success, adding that "the representative of this association on the National Sea Wages Board will be instructed to press for an early and satisfactory settlement of your claims, and I can assure you that nothing will afford this association greater pleasure than to know that it has been helpful in obtaining for you a much to be desired improved scale of remuneration."

Yale University and the War.

Yale opened its 218th academic year with a registration of regular resident students cut by war conditions from 3,500 to 2,000 or slightly more than one-third. The teaching force is also largely diminished, leave of absence having been granted to more than 100 members of the faculty. The war year.

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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

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## COMPANY MEETINGS.

## The West Point Building Co. Ltd.

(VERBATIM).

The thirteenth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the West Point Building Company, Ltd., was held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. this morning. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., presided and there were also present:—Mr. D. Landale, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. A. O. Lang (directors), Mr. Shelton Hooper, (Secretary), and Messrs. F. Maitland, H. W. Looker, M. S. Northcote, D. G. M. Bernard, C. A. de Rosa and H. Percy Smith. (shareholders).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts, together with the auditors' report, having been with you for some days, I propose with your permission to take them as read. The net profit for the past year is \$76,009.87 as against \$67,140.06 for 1916 and \$53,931.32 for 1915, brought about principally by our having had the benefit of the increased rental under the new lease for the full year, and to the cost of repairs being only \$3,014.42 as against \$6,553.98 for the previous year. As the property has been built for many years we have deemed it advisable to replace with steel and concrete the kitchen and verandah floors, which from time to time became dilapidated. The Company contributed the sum of \$1,000 to the War Charities which your Directors feel sure you will approve of. The increased net profits now enable us to pay a final dividend of \$3 per share in addition to the interim dividend of a like amount, and to carry forward \$3,638.74 as against \$2,883.87 in the last account. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed, and when this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may wish to put.

Mr. Maitland:—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts and once again thanking the management for the great care with which they have looked after our interests.

The Chairman:—There being no questions, gentlemen, it has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Maitland that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Those against? That is carried unanimously.

Mr. Bernard:—I beg to propose the re-election of Sir Paul Chater and Mr. A. O. Lang as directors.

Mr. Looker:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Bernard and seconded by Mr. Looker that Sir Paul Chater and Mr. A. O. Lang be re-elected as directors. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Those against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. de Rosa:—I beg to propose that Mr. Percy H. Smith be re-elected as auditor at a remuneration of \$50 per annum.

Mr. Northcote:—I beg to second that.

Mr. Ross:—In making this proposition I will draw the attention of the directors to the desirability of increasing the remuneration. I think that \$50 is rather small for a Company of our standing. I think that it could be a little more, say \$100. If the directors will take that into consideration, I shall be glad.

The Chairman:—That has to be done at this meeting. What ever is proposed will have to be done at this meeting. The directors could not take that matter into their own consideration. Will you put it in the form of a resolution?

Mr. Ross:—Yes, I will put it in the form of a resolution, that the remuneration be \$100.

Mr. Northcote:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Ross and seconded by Mr. Northcote that Mr. Percy Smith be re-elected auditor at the remuneration of \$100 per annum. Those in favour please hold up their hands.

Those against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

## The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.

The fourth ordinary company meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Central Estate Limited, followed. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., presided and there were also present Mr. D. Landale, Father Robert and Mr. A. H. Compton (Directors), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary), Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. H. W. Looker, C. S. Gubbay, H. Percy Smith, M. S. Northcote, and D. V. Stevenson (shareholders).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will with your permission take them as read. The net profit for the year amount to \$84,927.57 as against \$76,893.57 for 1916, and, after paying a dividend of 7 per cent, we carry forward a sum of \$26,047.14 as against \$11,119.57 brought forward from the previous year. Repairs to property show an increase of \$1,665.53 and include somewhat extensive repairs to the roof of No. 9 Queen's Road Central. You will notice that the Company contributed \$1,000 to War Charities, a contribution which your Directors feel sure meets with your approval. The whole of our property is well let, in some cases at an increased rental over that obtained under the old leases. During the year we acquired the German Bank premises and this accounts for the increased amount shown under Cost of Property from \$2,351,353.25 to \$2,689,482.25. The premises are fully occupied at satisfactory rentals. Included in the amount under accounts payable is the debenture interest for the half year which would have been mostly paid out had not the last day of the year been declared a general holiday. It also covers Directors' and Auditors' fees which have on this occasion been charged off to Profit and Loss Account. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed, and when this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may wish to put.

Mr. Gubbay:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—There being no questions, it has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Gubbay that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Those against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Looker:—I beg to propose confirmation of the election of Messrs. Anton, Compton and Father Robert as directors.

Mr. Northcote:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Looker and seconded by Mr. Northcote that the election of Mr. Anton, Mr. Compton and the Rev. Father Robert as directors be confirmed. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Those against? Carried unanimously.

Sir Robert Ho Tung:—I beg to propose the re-election of the Rev. Father Robert as a director of the company.

Mr. Hooper:—I beg to second that proposition.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Sir Robert Ho Tung and seconded by Mr. Shelton Hooper that the Rev. Father Robert be re-elected a director. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Those against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Looker:—I beg to propose the re-election of Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. Bernard Brown as auditors at a remuneration of \$75 each.

Mr. Stevenson:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Looker and seconded by Mr. Stevenson that Messrs. Percy Smith and Bernard Brown be re-elected as auditors at a remuneration of \$75 each. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Those against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance.

## The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Ltd.

The thirteenth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., followed. Mr. D. Landale presided and there were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. O. S. Gubbay, and Mr. A. H. Compton, (directors), Mr. Shelton Hooper, (Secretary), Father Robert and Messrs. H. W. Looker, A. V. Ward, H. Percy Smith, D. K. Moss, W. E. Roberts, and Lo Cheung-shui (shareholders).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days I propose to take them as read. The net profit for the year amount to \$363,087.93 as against \$361,694.93 for 1916. The Rent Account shows an increase of \$17,180.94 and there has been one property disposed of at a profit of \$5,984.31 as against profit on sales of property in 1916 of \$10,936.60. There has been a decrease in our charges of \$3,418.78 in comparison with those of the previous year and an increase in our Fire Insurance Account of \$1,530.65. You will notice in the accounts a sum of \$5,000 which this Company has contributed to the War Charities and which your Directors feel sure will meet your approval. The amount invested in properties has increased to the extent of \$270,643.13 principally on account of the development of the Old French Convent site which has now become revenue earning. The Praya Reclamation Scheme in which this Company is largely interested is still in abeyance, but it is believed the Government is at present preparing the necessary preliminary plans. The amount of capital invested in shares in kindred Companies has not been increased and the total stands in our books at a sum less than the market quotation. With these remarks, gentlemen, I have much pleasure in proposing that the report and accounts as presented be passed. After that has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions shareholders may wish to put.

The Rev. Father Robert:—I beg to second that the report and accounts be adopted.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by the Rev. Father Robert that the report and accounts as presented be passed. That is now before the meeting, if any shareholders have any questions to ask. As there are no questions, gentlemen, I will put the resolution to the meeting. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual manner. Against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Moss:—Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose the confirmation of the election of Mr. Compton as a director.

Mr. Lo Cheung-shui:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The confirmation of the election of Mr. Compton as a director has been proposed by Mr. Moss and seconded by Mr. Lo Cheung-shui. Those in favour please signify. Against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Looker:—I beg to propose that Mr. H. P. White and Sir Robert Ho Tung be re-elected as directors.

Mr. Ward:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The re-election of Mr. H. P. White and Sir Robert Ho Tung as directors has been proposed by Mr. Looker and seconded by Mr. Ward. Those in favour please signify. Against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Lo Cheung-shui:—I beg to propose that Messrs. Percy Smith and Bernard Brown be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$500 each.

Mr. Roberts:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The re-election of Messrs. Percy Smith and Bernard Brown as auditors at a remuneration of \$500 each per annum has been proposed by Mr. Lo Cheung-shui and seconded by Mr. Roberts. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Those against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; ready to-morrow on application.

## The Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.

The seventeenth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., followed. Mr. D. Landale presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. O. S. Gubbay, Mr. A. H. Compton (directors), Mr. M. S. Northcote (secretary), the Rev. Father Robert and Messrs. A. Shelton Hooper, Ward, Percy Smith, E. N. Leefe and Lo Cheung-shui (shareholders).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The statement of accounts and auditors' report having been in your hands for the past week, I propose to take them as read. You will have noticed that your Directors voted a sum of \$2,500 to War Charities during the year, a vote which will, I am sure, meet with your hearty approval. After the payment of this sum the net profit for 1917 amount to \$41,794.12, as against \$44,338.05 for 1916, accounted for by slight increases in all of the accounts on the debit side of our Profit and Loss Account and a decrease in Interest Account. Several of our mortgages, having fallen due, were paid off and the amount under the heading of Investments in Mortgages is \$383,410.00 less than last year. Part of this sum has been for the present invested in shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and of kindred companies and our investments under this heading now appear as \$415,265.53 as against \$159,789. Investment in Property shows an increase of \$66,128.71, due to the acquisition by the Company of a residential property at the Peak properties at Shaukiwan and some corrugated iron sheds which will shortly be let for godown purposes. Loans at call show an increase of \$55,000. Rents give an increase of \$5,000, due to our having let off considerable area on K.M.L. 49 for coal storage. Our house property at Yau-mai is in good condition and a new lease thereof has been made at a higher figure. With these few remarks, I beg now to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed, and after that has been seconded, if any shareholder has any question to ask, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

The Rev. Father Robert:—I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman:—The adoption of the reports and accounts has been proposed by myself and seconded by the Rev. Father Robert and are now before the meeting. As no shareholder has any questions to ask, I will put the resolution to the meeting. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith:—Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose the confirmation of the election of Mr. Compton as a director.

Mr. Ward:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The confirmation of the election of Mr. Compton as a director has been proposed by Mr. Smith and seconded by Mr. Ward. Those in favour please signify. Against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Hooper:—I beg to propose the re-election of Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. Compton as directors.

Mr. Lo Cheung-shui:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The re-election of Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. Compton as directors has been proposed by Mr. Hooper and seconded by Mr. Lo Cheung-shui. Those in favour please signify. Against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Leefe:—I beg to propose that Messrs. Percy Smith and Bernard Brown be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$50 each.

Mr. Northcote:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The re-election of Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. Bernard Brown as auditors at a remuneration of \$50 each, has been proposed by Mr. Leefe and seconded by Mr. Northcote. Those in favour please signify in the usual way. Those against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow on application.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

## LIVERPOOL OR GLASGOW?

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—It would be interesting to know by what reasoning the writer of the leaderette, "An Immortal Maclean," in yesterday's issue, arrives at the statement that Glasgow is the Empire's "Second City." This palm has already been awarded to the City of Liverpool, whose Municipal enterprise, vast shipping, the numbers of its population, &c., &c., have been the envy of other cities, especially Glasgow. That Scotchmen may have had something to do with Liverpool is proved perhaps by Scotland Road, which runs through the north part of the town, but it is a fact that this road is peopled mostly by Irish men and women.

Yours etc.  
LIVERPOOLIAN.  
29th January, 1918.

## GRESSION STREET FUND.

Sir,—The following gentlemen have consented to act on the committee formed for administering the above Fund raised by the Police and Police Reserve:—

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (Chairman, Hongkong Club).  
The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. Mo. I. Measer (Captain Superintendent of Police).  
Chief Inspector Chinchen (Hongkong Police Reserve).

Staff Inspector Potter (Hongkong Police Reserve).  
Sergeant Accountant Balean will act as Secretary and Treasurer.

This committee will meet at the Police Reserve Headquarters Club, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, at 5 o'clock on Thursday, January 31.

Subscriptions will be acknowledged by Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P.(R.).

Yours etc.,  
F. C. JENKIN,  
D.S.P.(R.).  
Hongkong, January 29, 1918.

## ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE.

Certificates gained by scholars from this College at the Hongkong University Local Examinations for 1917, were distributed yesterday on the eve of closing for the New Year holidays, by Mrs. Lander. The following were the successful candidates:—Kwok Sheung-mau, Lo Mo-in, Onong Kam-yuet and Li King-yang, all Senior certificates; Pearl Bow, Lo Mo-yuen and Sum Hong-kueang, Junior certificates.

Opportunity was also taken to present the two scholarships, kindly offered by the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and Mr. Lo Cheung-shui, awarded on result of the above examinations, to Kwok Sheung-mau (Senior Scholarship) and Pearl Bow (Junior Scholarship). In future years, by consent of the donors, two silver challenge cups will be presented annually instead of the scholarships. It is proposed to hold a speech day at the close of the Summer Term instead of Chinese New Year.

## TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending January 28th, 1918:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 4 weeks
This Year: ...	\$12,319	48,202
Last Year: ...	15,381	55,670
Increase: ...	6,762	7,468

Mr. Northcote:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The re-election of Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. Bernard Brown as auditors at a remuneration of \$50 each, has been proposed by Mr. Leefe and seconded by Mr. Northcote. Those in favour please signify in the usual way. Those against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow on application.

## ABNORMAL LITIGATION.

## Hongkong Case which Lasted 121 Days.

One of the most interesting cases ever heard in Hongkong, and certainly the longest on record for the local Courts, has come to another stage in its history at the Supreme Court, for yesterday saw the conclusion of the hearing in open Court, only the giving of the judgment, which has been reserved, being needed to end the matter—at least in its present phase.

So unique is the case that, doubtless, a short resume of its history and development will be read with interest.

The matter opens with the formation of a Company, called the Yau Hing Company, which was incorporated in April, 1912, with a capital of \$200,000, made up of 2,000 shares of \$100 each. The object of the Company was to carry on the business of raw opium merchants and generally deal in the opium market. The litigation commenced in March, 1914, when a petition was presented to the Court on behalf of one of the shareholders, apparently dissatisfied with the way things were being run, for the Company to be wound up. The Official Receiver was appointed Provisional Liquidator, but the winding-up petition was vigorously contested by some other shareholders. The petition was heard by the Chief Justice, Sir William Roes Davies, and after a hearing of well over thirty days, judgment was given by the Chief Justice, ordering the winding-up to proceed. The other side subsequently appealed to the Full Court for this order to be reversed, and Sir Havilland de Saumarez, Judge of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, were occupied for seven or eight full days in hearing this appeal. Their decision was to uphold the judgment given by the Chief Justice.

Then started the last stage of the proceedings, when the Liquidator, (the Official Receiver) sought a declaration that 98 chests of opium, said to be held by the contesting shareholders, were still the property of the Company. The return of those or the proceeds of sale, together with damages, was claimed. This has been the issue before the Court ever since, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, who has tried the case, has sat for no less than 121 days in Court, hearing evidence and addresses.

The Counsel that have been engaged in the case are the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, (instructed by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings), for the plaintiff, and Mr. O. G. Alabaster and Mr. Eldon Potter, (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendants.

It is interesting to record that Mr. Potter's address to the Court occupied fourteen days, whilst Mr. Jenkin, in his reply for the plaintiff, took 30 days to cover all the points raised. The hearing has been marked by accusations of dishonesty on both sides, and the details of the transactions which have given rise to these would make a story in themselves. At one time the case reached a critical stage, owing to the shareholder seeking the winding-up being unable to any further guarantee the costs, but then the Crown stepped in and, in the interests of public justice, supplied the necessary guarantee.

Whether the case has eclipsed all records for lengthy litigation is not definitely known here, but the longest previous case in Hongkong was that known as the Li Shuk Pang case, which took 53 days to be heard, less than half the present number. At home the celebrated Tichborne case, which is thought to be a record, took 107 days.

When judgment is delivered it will remain to be seen whether it is intended to take the case even further.

No Plague at Hankow.

The reported cases of plague at Hankow did not occur. The Central China Post says the rumour was probably due to confusion with two recent cases of anthrax.

## HONGKONG SKETCHING CLUB.

## An Interesting Exhibition of Work.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Sketching Club, which holds monthly exhibitions of members' work, marked the close of its year yesterday afternoon at the Helena May Institute. Tea was served, and the year's work was on view. Some really beautiful sketches and watercolours were exhibited, and during the afternoon voting took place to decide the award of prizes for pictures entered for competition. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.O.M.G.) was present, and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Tudor-Tudor, wife of Rear Admiral Tudor-Tudor.

The first prize went to Lient Millington, R. G. A., for an interesting and original work ("Interior") which was excellent in tone and colour. This exhibitor also showed a number of other pictures, those of junks being simple in treatment and most pleasing in effect.

Miss Griffin was voted winner of the second prize, with a study of junks, the grey skies over Lyseum being very soft in treatment. Among other picturesque work she had a rather remarkable sunset study, which showed distinct originality.

The third prize was awarded to Miss Hunt, whose Japanese pictures ("Onuma Korn") were very well executed, but this artist's exhibits did not include her best work for the year.

Mrs. MacPherson showed two beautiful landscapes. Excellent broad effects were shown in the beautiful panoramas of Hongkong Harbour at night.

Mr. Sim showed four charming and brilliantly coloured studies, the Temple at Causeway Bay being particularly clever, and the sunlight on the field quite pleasing.

Among the other works exhibited may be mentioned the following:—Mrs. Franklin showed a variety of sketches, the flowering shrubs showing a good deal of freshness. Mrs. Bernard Brown's best exhibit was one of grey clouds over Stonecutter's. Mrs. Ram had some very artistic Japanese studies, those of a Japanese girl in blue and and of the Torii being particularly good. Mrs. Beckwith exhibited two dainty seascapes. Miss Iris May, who is quite an energetic worker, had several exhibits, that of a junk study being quite the best. Mrs. de Martin showed a well-composed crayon sketch, which made a charming little picture. Mr. Blason entered a painting of a rickshaw in oils, one of the few exhibits in this medium. Mr. Denman Fuller was represented by a few soft and pleasing studies of junks and landscapes. Miss Roes Edkins, the winner in the children's section, put in a cloud effect which showed great promise.

A general meeting of the members was held after the exhibition, when Lady May was again elected President. Mrs. Iris May was elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, and the following Committee was chosen:—Miss Hunt (who takes the place of Mrs. B. Okwih, retiring); Mrs. Murray Scott; Mrs. Ram, Lieut. F. C. Millington, Mr. H. W. Bird, and Mr. E. L. Sim. At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, it was decided to hold an open competition quarterly in place of the usual set work. Members will then be able to choose their own subjects for these months. The intervening months will have set subjects, as usual.

## ENTERING JAPAN.

## A Passport a Necessity.

Mr. E. Suzuki, Consul General for Japan in Hongkong, asks us to give publicity to the fact that every alien, except a Diplomat or Consular representative, his family and staff, as well as such person as is under the mission of a Government, and the officers and crew of a ship, who desire to enter Japan on and after the 1st February, 1918, will be required, before he is permitted to do so, to present a passport or a certificate of nationality issued by the Government to which he belongs, with a certified photograph of the bearer attached, and signed by a Diplomat or Consular officer of Japan.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Siam's Trade.

The Bangkok Times, referring to the trade of Bangkok, says that the available figures show that the year 1917 was another record year. The imports in 1917 were Tca. 91.5 millions against Tca. 88 millions in 1916 and Tca. 91 millions in 1913, the previous record year. The exports were Tca. 128.7 millions against Tca. 118.9 millions in 1916 and Tca. 110 millions in 1913. In the imports three per cent. goods reached a value of Tca. 81.3 millions, the first time the figure for 1913 has been actually surpassed. The value of opium was unusually high, but the quantity imported shows a large decrease on the two previous years.

## Shanghai Coal Market.

Issued on January 17, Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s coal market report states:—Japan Coal.—This market naturally has been quiet since last writing on December 20 and there is not much news to report since it is reopened for various reasons, the chief of which are the tightness of the money-market which always occurs on the approach of China New Year. The very heavy stocks now accumulated in Shanghai—they have reached the record figure of over three lakhs of tons!—and reduced deliveries due to the stoppage of the working of the silk filatures brought about by the high rates of exchange now ruling which makes it prohibitive for America to buy China silk at present prices. All these factors combined have tended to keep the market extremely quiet; in fact, native dealers seem to be unable to come up to the prices at present required by sellers. Fushun Coal.—Very little change has taken place since last writing. Deliveries are being maintained under contract which monopolies all available tonnage. Stocks are much below the average and the demand for lump and better grades exceeds the supply. Total coal arrivals in Shanghai during the past four weeks, from all sources, are 139,635 tons.

## Japan's Purchase of Indian Cotton.

It is now said there is no more cause for anxiety regarding Japan's purchase of Indian raw cotton, the most important material for her spinning industry, reports the Japan Chronicle. The question of how to secure the funds necessary for the purchase arises from the restriction of the issue of Council Bills, which was first effected by the Indian Government towards the end of 1916 and which has since been increased more than once. The position was greatly aggravated as a result of the American prohibition of the export of gold in October last, closely followed by a similar measure taken by the Japanese Government. It was a very grave affair for the spinning industry of Japan, and not only the business men interested but politicians took up the matter for consideration. The Seiyukai, which showed a particular interest in the question announced that it had prevailed upon the authorities to allow the transmission of sufficient gold to India to meet the requirements of cotton importers. In the meantime, the Government instructed the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Formosa to investigate the extent to which they would be able to buy export drafts on India. It is now reported that it has been definitely ascertained that the Yokohama Specie Bank can secure by that means about ¥50,000,000 and the Bank of Formosa about ¥30,000,000, totalling ¥80,000,000. This figure is more than double the extent to which export drafts on India could be bought last autumn, which was ¥39,000,000. It is said that on account of the increased amount of export drafts available there will no longer be any necessity to remit gold for the importation of raw cotton from India, nor is it feared that any further difficulties will occur in future, concludes the Kobe paper.

## WORLD FAMINE IN TONNAGE.

## When Peace Breaks Out.

It would be an act of folly to ignore the dangers of the peace situation when at last the floodgates, so long shut, are opened, and from all quarters of Europe come insistent demands for commodities of all descriptions—from food to nickel ore and leather. The peril is that the people who have suffered so long owing to Germany's original sin may not understand that the war will leave a legacy behind it. The whole economic structure of the Old World will lie in ruins; more than that, the visible means of subsistence will have reached a lower level than ever before, for every one in Europe is in a varying degree dependent on overseas supplies for the most modest standard of comfort. If the situation is not faced while there is yet time to organize, Europe may suddenly be confronted with conditions which we need not attempt to paint in lurid colours, for the imagination of us can fill in the details of the struggle, when, after three or four, or possibly more, years of war, the artificial restrictions of war are removed. On all hand, orders will be put forward for everything—literally everything. If the supply is to be governed by the ordinary rules of trade, prices will leap up to fabulous heights, all nations, even among the Allies, competing against each other. The position will be complicated by the bids which enemy and neutral nations will make. The goods must be carried in ships.

Then, at last, the whole world will realize that there is a serious shortage of tonnage. It will presumably be the policy of the Allies to exercise a stringent control over their own shipping, even after peace is signed, perhaps for several years. That is, indeed, an essential condition of the reconstruction period; Allied shipping must be controlled and freight fixed. If that be done, are neutral shipowners to be free to charge what they like for the carriage of goods? They will possess a considerable amount of tonnage, a good deal more than they will require to supply their own minimum needs, and for all the peoples of Europe the minimum must be a low one. Are these neutral shipowners to hold us to ransom, and not only us, but all the Allies? How is the enemy's shipping, or what remains of it, to be employed?

The Reichstag has recently passed a bill for the restoration of the German mercantile marine. The Government, in introducing the bill, declared that the matter was urgent, as it is for all countries, and that it did not brook delay. Under this measure it is intended to stimulate by grants the construction of new ships; every shipowner will receive a subvention as a free gift ranging from 20 to 80 per cent. of his expenditure, his reward from the State being dependent on the foresight and energy he exhibits, and the speed with which he obtains delivery from the yards. This decision will involve anything from £50,000 to £100,000,000. It is anticipated that the great establishments of the country will at once be filled with orders. Neither of the Allies has taken any such step to encourage shipbuilding; indeed, we, in the British Isles, are starting our engine-shops and shipyards of labour and material. That is the contrast presented on the two sides of the North Sea. The so-called National Shipyard—a matter of the indefinite future—do not affect the anomaly that our resources for merchant shipbuilding have not been fully employed since the war began and are not fully employed to-day. We cannot ignore the significance of Germany's plans at a moment when the U boat is continuing to sink not only Allied but neutral tonnage. Germany intends to take the sea in strength. It is surely impossible that the Allies will permit our enemies of today to profit by the very brutality of outrage, the illegality and inhumanity, which they have practised at sea.

But there is another question which will demand an answer. The Allies possess splendid shipbuilding facilities. We in this country can turn out about 3,000,000 tons a year if we can obtain sufficient steel, coming to us in the raw or finished state, in the main, in ships. It is common knowledge that orders have been already placed in this country by Norwegians for ships to be built after the declaration of peace. Is no control to be exercised over demands for new ships which may be put forward by neutrals, who will have the profits made during the present period of high freights to invest in fresh tonnage? Not only in this country, but in every Allied country, it will surely be necessary to exercise, long after the end of the war, control over all shipbuilding operations.

The position, fortunately, is one which we can face with confidence, if we face it in time. Unless all estimates which can now be formed proved fallacious, we shall emerge from the struggle, the possessors of about half the world's greatly reduced volume of merchant shipping. Our Allies will have a considerable amount. It must, of course, be kept under central control, and if the various populations are to obtain full advantage of such control steps must be taken to prevent neutrals or enemy countries putting up freights. The Allies will not only be the owners of a large proportion of the tonnage, but they will also be:

(a) The great shipbuilders of the world.

(b) The great exporters and importers.

(c) The possessors of the coaling stations and harbours, without which no ship of enemy or neutral ownership can move. The keys to the after-war situation are (1) goods, and (2) coal. This country, in association with the United States, supplies practically all vessels of every description with fuel, and without fuel they cannot steam. The British and American people own practically all the essential raw materials—the absolutely essential things for industry—needed by the manufacturer. These are arresting considerations. They suggest that all that is necessary is an agreement as to the use which shall be made of those advantages in order to protect the world from the fruits of chaos, the grasping demands of profiteers, or the machinations of the enemy. We and the Americans hold the trump cards in the war which will follow this war, but if we are to play them effectively in the cause of humanity, the whole problem must be investigated without delay, in association with the other Allies.

At present the seeds of trouble are hidden by an artificial war prosperity. But that will pass away as soon as peace is proclaimed. The whole of Europe will then suddenly be confronted with the appalling task of demobilisation and reconstruction at the very moment when unthinking persons will anticipate an immediate return to normal conditions, in the realms of finance, industry, and the home. These anticipations will not be fulfilled. On the contrary, the real crisis of the war will not come until after the war has reached its end. Then full realisation will come to the whole family of nations of what the war has involved in reduced tonnage, in restricted food supplies, in limitation of raw materials, in disorganisation of employment, and in expenditure of capital—gone beyond recall. A page could be written on each one of those subjects, but a moment's consideration must bring conviction that the master problem is ship.

Europe consumes more of all the products of the earth, than the solitary exception of coal, than it produces or can produce. The balance—and it is a very large balance—must be brought over the sea in steamships. What does that conclusion suggest if not that when at length peace dawns Europe—the whole of Europe—will be on the verge of economic starvation? Food will have been reduced to a bare minimum, and the consumption of other things brought down to the barest level. And suddenly it will be announced that peace is at

## GOUZEAU COURT BATTLE.

## American Engineers Dig and hold Trenches.

With the American Army in France, Wednesday, December 5.—How American railway engineers gallantly fought and died with their British comrades-in-arms on the British front before Cambrai last week was told to-day in a semi-official statement.

"Two and one-half companies of railway engineers," the statement says, "with a strength of eight officers and 365 men, were encamped at Fins on November 30, having completed their work in the neighbourhood. At 8.30, four officers and 280 men went to Gouzau Court, arriving at 7 and starting to work with Canadian engineers. The entire contingent was under a Canadian major and an American captain. The area was three miles in the rear of the line, and none of the troops was armed."

"At 7.15 German barrage fire moved on Gouzau Court, after heavy shelling to the east. At 7.30 a general retirement was ordered, and it was effected with some difficulty, due to the artillery, machine-gun, and aeroplane fire. A number of losses were sustained at this time, and among the men who cut off by the German advance, had taken refuge in dug-outs. Some of these men who had been cut off succeeded in joining British combat units, and fought with them during the day. Meantime, there was active shelling against Fins, and the men there were ordered to scatter in the fields."

"As the men returned to camp, they were assembled under arms, and instructions were asked from British headquarters. At three o'clock they were instructed to dig and hold the trenches, and the men moved up and started work shortly afterward. At six the trenches were finished sufficiently for the entire command, and division headquarters directed a withdrawal to camp, and that the men be held in readiness to man the trenches. Two small details were sent out to repair a distant break in the new track and to assist in transferring ammunition to another point."

"The list of casualties is relatively small, and will be issued to-morrow. It is stated by British officers that the conduct of the regiment was most satisfactory. They praise its coolness under fire and the ability of the men to work without interruption, it is regarded as most commendable."

American army aviators are now working with the artillery, and the results so far have been most satisfactory to both branches of the service. Yesterday American airmen flew over a certain section of the American zone, and took photographs. The artillery to-day started firing at five separate targets located from the photographs. The aviators took to the air, and the observers watched the results of the firing, which was at a considerable range. The first shells fell wide of the mark, but within four minutes the observers were able to correct this with wireless messages to the batteries, so that the shells began to hit the location. Later the observers had practice in locating the other "enemy," with more or less success.

last coming. Then the crisis will occur in any event, testing every after-war plan and the very fibre of the war-worn peoples. It will be necessary if disorder is to be averted that some authority, representing the Allies, and armed with full powers, shall exercise a masterful and intelligent control over all shipping, without exception, all shipbuilding, and all supplies of food and raw material. If that responsibility is not accepted and plans prepared well in advance, then it will be a case of *ad hoc* and piecemeal, involving untold loss and suffering, and it may be prophesied that a generation will not survive. —*Am. Herald*. —*Hard in the Daily Telegraph*.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

R.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks'sa.	\$ 630
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	b. \$300
North Chinas	n. 115
Unions	b. \$753
Yangtszes	n. ex 73 \$205
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$127
H. K. Fires	b. \$310
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	sa. \$78
Steamboats	sa. \$17
Indos (Del.)	sa. \$159
Indos (Prel.)	b. \$33
Shells	n. 112
Ferries	n. \$28

## REFINERIES.

Sugars	b. \$90
Malabons	s. \$34
MINING.	
Kailans	b. 38
Langkats	n. 141
Raubas	b. \$2.40
Tronohs	s. 30
Urals	s. 23
Oriental Cons.	n. 27

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp; C.

H. K. Wharves	sa. \$96 & 96
Kowloon Docks	sa. \$181
Shai Docks	b. 77

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals	n. \$97
H. K. Hotels	b. \$20
Land Invest.	n. \$93
Hiphreys Est.	b. \$6
K'oon Lands	n. \$30
Shai Lands	b. 70
West Points	n. \$1
Reclamations	n. \$115

## COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	n. 170
Kung Yiks	b. 14, 10
Shai Cottons	b. 122
Yangtzepeos	b. 18
Oriental	n. 43

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bornes	b. \$9
China Light & P.b.	\$3.50
Providents	b. \$7.50
Dairy Farms	s. \$30
Green Islands	b. \$7.70
H. K. Electric	b. \$48
H. K. Ice Co.	b. \$187
Ropes	s. \$28
Steel Foundries	n. \$10
Trams, Low Level	b. \$6.40
Trams, Peak, old	b. \$3
Trams, Peak, new	cts. 90
Laundries	n. \$4
U. Waterboats	n. \$12
Watsons	n. \$4
Wyn Fowells	b. \$8
Morning Posts	n. \$29

## CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY JANUARY 29, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,  
Share and General Brokers,  
Princes Building.  
Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	2/11 3/4
30 d/s.	3/1 1/2
60 d/s.	3/1 1/2
4 m/s.	3/1 1/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	127 1/2
T/T Japan	137 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	71
co & New York	71
T/T Java	161 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4.06
Demand, Paris	4.06 1/2

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/1
4 m/s. D/E	3/1 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/1 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/1 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	72 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4.21
6 m/s. France	4.26
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	Nom.
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	142
Demand, Singapore	127 1/2
On Haiphong	147 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	147 1/2
On Bangkok	51 1/2
Sovereign	6.60 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	42.60
Bar Silver, per oz.	43 1/4

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese, 20 cts. pieces	7 1/2 dis.
Chinese, 10 cts. pieces	7 1/2 dis.
Hongkong 20 cents, c.	par.
10 cts.	par.

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,  
Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (14 Paid up) ... 45,000,000  
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager: A. J. Bernotte.

## HEAD OFFICE.

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

## BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

## BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bank of America & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms of application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

## HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352  
5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	EVERY 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.
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3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.

## SUNDAY.

10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. every 15 min.

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10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. every 15 min.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling ... \$2,500,000 at 21

Silver ... \$15,000,000

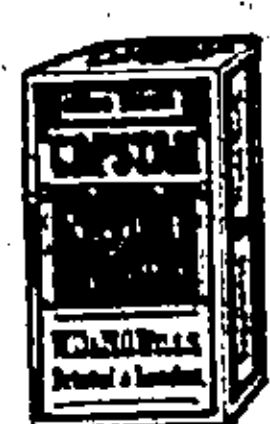
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. S. E. Dowell, Chairman

Hon. Mr. J. E. Rogers, Vice-Chairman

F. C. Butcher, Esq., C. T. M. Butler, Esq., F. C





## THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONNOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

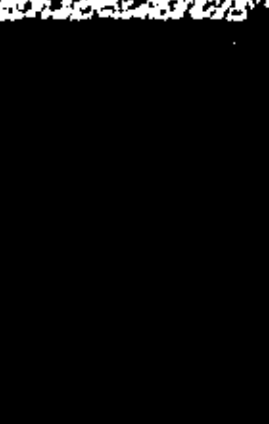
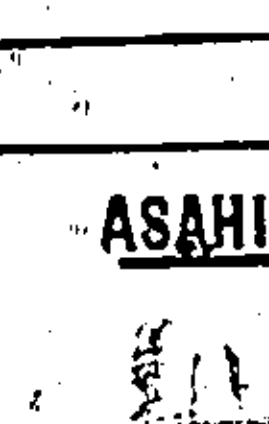
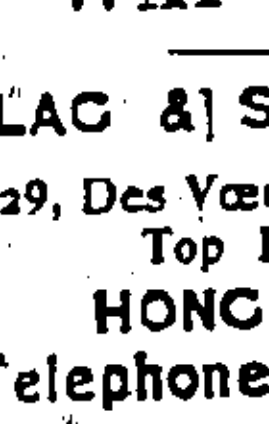
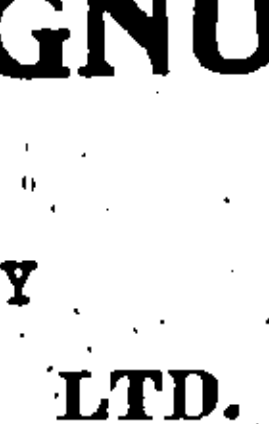
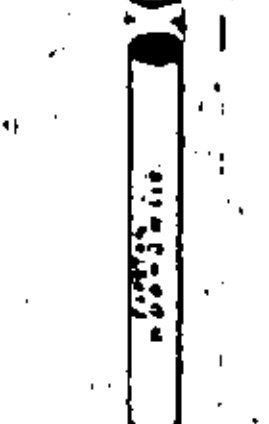
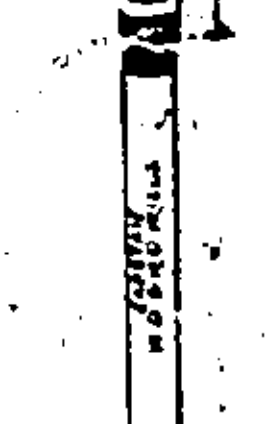
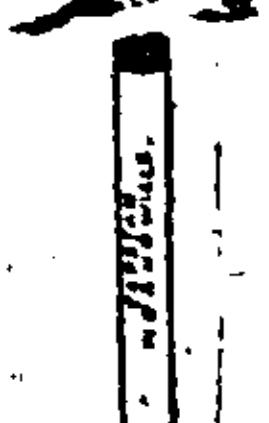
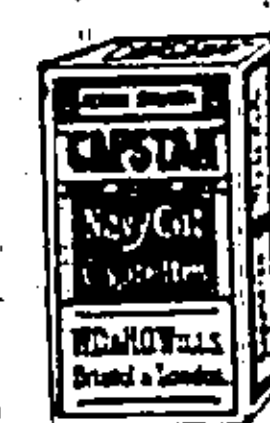
### CAPSTAN

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TINS OF 50's



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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

### POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Brithra, French S. East Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Japan, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows: Parcel post over 3 lbs. 50 cents. Do. 7 lbs. \$1.80. Do. 11 lbs. 2.70.

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

### IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

### FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is further recommended that senders to show in the enclosed declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

### LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.;  
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.;  
Chung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.;  
Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.;  
Aberdeen, Au Tau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.;  
Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.;  
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.;  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays, Sundays, 5 p.m.;  
Nantau and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.;  
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

### FROM SHEUNGWAN-WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.;  
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.;  
Shui Kiu.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.;  
Kowloon.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.;  
Kowloon.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

### WEATHER REPORT.

January 28d. 11h. 00m.—No returns from Japan and Visioe week. Pressure has decreased slightly, to moderately at all stations reporting. The anticyclone appears to have moved eastwards, and the monsoon will be temporarily interrupted to the north of Foochow; it will continue to blow from the north, the Kuroshio Channel and the N. China S. S.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.01 inches against an average of 1.43 inches.

### FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh to strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooki	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, January 29, a.m.

January 29, a.m.							
Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	D'flec.	Force.	Winds. Weather.